In response to 7 questions,

1. There was a lot of discussion at the roundtable about the concept of getting companies, independent software developers, consumers, government, and universities together to share best practices, understand consumer needs, and foster innovation. What are the next steps to establishing an innovation center or focus center program? Are there some specific ideas on this and more information about models we can follow?

It is not easy to answer to two questions but simply put by involving a diverse group in the experiment and trial basis. In order to set up an innovation center there should be one web site to open to public to keep updated on how ideas work to meet all levels of user in similar to the checklist. The table should illustrate a check box on every item that indicate workable, compatible, pre-requisite, or none.

Therefore, people will be able to follow according to the table or chart before further steps to make any suggestion.
Yes in similar to some models, look at several examples: Tablefly (http://www.tablefy.com/) , the wetpaint (http://www.wetpaint.com/page/about) or wikis. A perfect example is the Mozilla Foundation for developers.

2. There were some general concerns expressed that applying regulation to broadband services and equipment might hamper innovation. Have the processes mandated under Section 255, including as they relate to equipment and devices developed for VoIP services, hampered innovation? Have the FCC's existing captioning rules or wireless Hearing Aid Compatibility rules hampered innovation?

No to both questions, it is easier to build a new product with access tools than to modify after the completed product during the operations. Unfortunately, existing captioning rules do not meet the requirements today, as these had constantly been violated due to lack of enforcement. No matter, Section 255 is very good law, it is not an innovation issue but the bottom-line is about whose responsibility or accountable for an oversight of Section 255.

3. What is the effect of Section 255, HAC, and Section 508 regulations on the telecom and electronic and information technology marketplace?

There is lack of education or awareness in the telecomm and electronic industries. Why would not those industries comply with the standards as similar to ISO – International Organization for Standardization? As well, both commercial and government should utilize the best practices.

4. The record contains a few examples of companies voluntarily making devices used for Internet access accessible to people with disabilities - in particular, the Apple I-Phone was mentioned several times at the workshop. What are some other examples of which we should be aware? What motivates companies to make their products accessible on a voluntary basis? Will companies consider accessibility issues in the design and development of their broadband products and devices on a widespread basis if there is no mandate to do so?

Blackberry is accessible to the deaf and hard of hearing community by using text relay, email, instant messenger, and vibrator but the cost and broadband access are the barriers. It is the same with the netbooks and notebooks, the deaf and hard of hearing people are able to communicate via the videophone but again the cost and broadband access are the barriers. Air card is the best example. Two or more blackberry models are necessary to accommodate one whole family because of the video calls but the costs are steep.
Video conferencing is one of the best examples for two or more deaf callers but again the cost of video conferencing software is too expensive and the broadband speed is inadequate. That is why some businesses want to use video conferencing through the relay services but the FCC due to several deaf callers involved in this party has forbid this common practice.

Online web casts or conferences sometimes have required audio for the participants who listen to the lectures or presentations.
However, the deaf and hard of hearing people are forced to use the

relay service during viewing the online presentations. The presenters should use instant messenger that is most accessible to everyone, and so there is no need for the audio. That is most ridiculous part that they forget about it and even it will work out the best for people who prefer not to use audio.

5. What can the government do to attract additional capital investment to make products accessible? What can the government do to incentivize independent software designers to create innovative assistive and adaptive technologies?

To be sure, whether any vendor has received any funding from the government the vendor must be required to provide accessible products or must demonstrate how their products would be accessible. Otherwise, the vendor cannot receive any funding from the government if no such accessible product available. In similar to ISO certification, the independent software designers would have to apply the best practices and if so they will be awarded with some monies and the certifications depending on which types of requirements such as Section 255, Section 508 or any new reputable specifications.

6. How is the development and distribution of assistive and adaptive technologies currently funded, including assistive and adaptive technologies used to access the Internet? What specific recommendations should we make to address concerns expressed in the record about the expense of assistive and adaptive technologies? Are there specific recommendations regarding how state programs could partner with a federal universal service program?

The fund should be based on the pool of surcharges as collected from purchases of the equipments, broadband services and other providers such as cable or satellite providers, electricity industries as well as for universal services. In present the universal service fee is based on telephone services but today it should be upgraded or shifted by all type of providers including broadband, TV, energy, or infrastructure fees. By inviting private investments the incentives for developing assistive and adaptive technologies are open to everyone by participating to join by membership fees if wish

to implement the levels of certification.

The state programs should be expanded but need a clear definition of how it would be distributed among the eligibility of people with disabilities and as well, people with disabilities, not the “experts”, must run these programs. To ensure the validity of the state programs people with disabilities who must prove their disabilities would be the appropriate people to help train, educate and show how to utilize assistive and adaptive technologies.

7. Are there specific recommendations about the best way for the FCC to get more involved in International efforts to harmonize standards relating to accessibility?

Yes there should involve the globally applicable standards relating to accessibility for Communications Technologies including fixed, mobile, radio, broadcast, internet, aeronautical and other areas. In order to get rid of the cable modems or slow speed DSL cables, servers and routers, there should be in-home access network to enable the full house wired and wireless connection to multiple videophones, gaming, TV and computers.